



(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) EP 1 204 067 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
08.05.2002 Bulletin 2002/19

(51) Int Cl.7: G06K 7/10

(21) Application number: 02003052.4

(22) Date of filing: 26.01.1996

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT DE ES FR GB IT NL

(30) Priority: 01.02.1995 US 381515
29.06.1995 US 496723

(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in accordance with Art. 76 EPC:
96101136.8 / 0 729 110

(71) Applicant: SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Holtsville, New York 11742-1300 (US)

(72) Inventors:

- Bard, Simon
Setauket, NY 11733 (US)
- Katz, Joseph
Stony Brook, NY 11790 (US)
- Heiman, F.
Los Gatos, CA 95030 (US)
- Dvorkis, Paul
Stony Brook, NY 11790 (US)
- Barkan, Edward
Miller Place, NY 11764 (US)
- Swartz, Jerome
Old Field, NY 11733 (US)
- Metlitsky, Boris
Stony Brook, NY 11790 (US)

- Stern, Miklos
Flushing, NY 11367 (US)
- Krichever, Mark
Hauppauge, NY 11788 (US)
- DeVita, Joseph
Patchogue, NY 11772 (US)
- Searle, Don
Setauket, NY 11733 (US)
- Maiman, Mitchell
Holbrook, NY 11741 (US)
- McDonald, Jay
Sayville, NY 11782 (US)
- Potter, John
Medford, NY 11763 (US)
- Chow, Gonzaga Joseph
Huntington, NY 11743 (US)

(74) Representative: Wagner, Karl H., Dipl.-Ing. et al
Wagner & Geyer,
Patentanwälte,
Gewürzmühlstrasse 5
80538 München (DE)

Remarks:

This application was filed on 12 - 02 - 2002 as a divisional application to the application mentioned under INID code 62.

(54) Portable optical scanning and pointing systems

(57) An optical scanning system for reading indicia of differing light reflectivity has an optical scan module (1) which is adapted to be mounted on a finger of a user. A first peripheral module (7), preferably in the form of a wrist watch, has a receiver (920) which detects the reflected light. A second peripheral module (9), mounted on the other arm of the user, communicates with the first module by radio frequency transmission. According to other aspects of the invention, the light detector may be mounted in a housing which is separate and apart from the optical scan module. According to another aspect, a laser pointer or scanner is mounted to a ring (1) which is arranged to be worn on a single finger of the user.

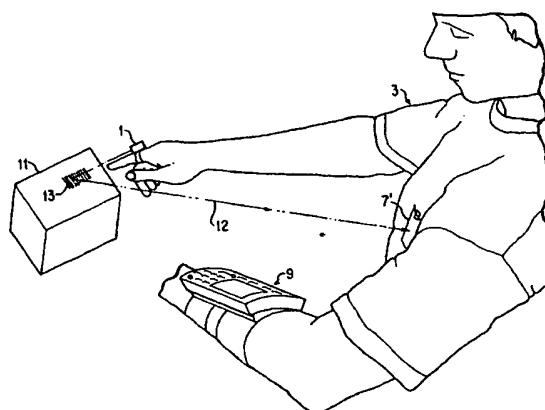


FIG. 1B

Description

[0001] This invention relates to portable optical scanners for reading indicia of varying light reflectivity, and in particular to such scanners which are adapted to be worn on the person. The invention further relates to optical scanning systems in which the optical module for generating and emitting the light beam is physically separate and apart from the detector module. The invention also relates to a laser pointer, adapted to be worn on a finger of a user.

[0002] Various optical readers and optical scanning systems have been developed heretofore for reading indicia such as bar code symbols appearing on the label or on the surface of an article. The symbol itself is a coded pattern of indicia comprised of, for example, a series of bars of various widths spaced apart from one another so bound spaces of various widths, the bars and spaces having different light reflecting characteristics. The readers in scanning systems electro-optically transform the graphic indicia into electrical signals, which are decoded into alphanumeric characters that are intended to be descriptive of the article or some characteristic thereof. Such characteristics are typically represented in digital form and utilized as an input to a data processing system for applications in point-of-sale processing, inventory control and the like. Scanning systems of this general type have been disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos.: US-A-4,251,798; US-A-4,369,361; US-A-4,387,297; and US-A-4,409,470; 4,760,248; 4,896,026, all of which have been assigned to the present applicant. As disclosed in the above patents, one embodiment of such scanning systems includes, inter alia, a hand held, portable laser scanning device supported by a user, which is configured to allow the user to aim the scanning head of the device, and more particularly, a light beam, at a targeted symbol to be read.

[0003] Such prior art hand held devices generally incorporate a light-receiving module which receives the light that has been reflected from the bar code symbol and determines, from the reflected pattern, the sequences of bars and spaces within the symbol. The unit may also incorporate decoding circuitry to decode the received information and to recover the underlying data (for example the alphanumeric data) which the bar code symbol represents.

[0004] It may in some circumstances be disadvantageous for the light generating and emitting module to be housed within the same unit as the light-receiving module and the decoding circuitry. In the first place, locating everything within the main housing requires that the bar code to be read is positioned so that most or at least a substantial proportion of the reflected light returns to the unit along the same path as the emitted light. It might not always be convenient for a user to position the bar code reading and/or the bar code so that the light is reflected back along the same path in that way. Secondly, locating everything within the same unit means that the

unit has to be physically rather large and relatively heavy. Users may not find it easy to operate for long periods.

[0005] In the field of laser pointers, it is known to provide small hand held units which users can use at conferences, seminars or the like for pointing purposes. The visible spot of the laser beam, when shone onto a screen, indicates to the audience the point of interest, and enables the lecturer to dispense with the traditional physical pointer. Although modern laser pointers are relatively small and compact, they nevertheless still have to be grasped in the hand of the lecturer, which naturally restricts the lecturer's user of that particular hand. Typically, the laser pointer has to be put down every time the lecturer wishes to do something else, such as to turn over a page in his or her notes, or to operate an overhead projector.

[0006] It is a general object of the present invention at least to alleviate some of these problems of the prior art.

[0007] It is a further object to provide a portable optical scanning system with improved ergonomics, and which will be easier for a user to operate for long periods.

[0008] It is a further object of the present invention to reduce the weight of a portable optical scanning system adapted to be held in the hand of a user, or mounted to the user's body.

[0009] It is yet a further object to provide a laser pointer which permits the lecturer greater freedom to use his or her hands without continually having to put down and to pick up the pointer.

[0010] It is yet a further object to provide an easy to operate and convenient to use laser pointer.

[0011] It is yet a further object to provide a laser pointer which can optionally be used as part of a portable scanning system.

[0012] Additional objects, advantages and novel features of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this disclosure, including the following detail description, as well as by practice of the invention. While the invention is described below with reference to preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. Those of ordinary skill in the art having access to the teachings herein will recognize additional applications, modifications and embodiments in other fields which are within the scope of the invention as disclosed and claimed herein and with respect to which the invention could be of significant utility.

[0013] According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided an optical system for reading indicia of different light reflectivity comprising:

an optical module having a light emitter for generating and emitting a light beam for illuminating an indicia to be read; and
a first peripheral module, housed separate and apart from said optical module, having a light detec-

tor for detecting the reflection of light from said indicia and producing electrical signals responsive to the light received.

[0014] The system may, but need not, be a scanning system in which the light beam scans the indicia to be read. Alternatively, the light beam may be merely illuminating; in that case the light detector may preferably be a CCD detector.

[0015] In a preferred embodiment, the optical module incorporates or forms part of a ring which is desirably worn on an index finger of the user. To scan the indicia, the user points his or her index finger in the relevant direction. In some embodiments, an automatic scanning mechanism may be incorporated within the module, so that the emitted beam automatically scans back and forth across the indicia (either in a two-dimensional scan or in a one-dimensional scan) even when the module is held stationary. In other embodiments, however, no automatic scanning mechanism is provided, and the emitted light beam emerges in a fixed direction from the module. In those embodiments, the user scans the beam across the indicia to be read by manually moving the module, typically by moving his or her arm back and forth or by a twisting movement of the wrist.

[0016] Switching means may be provided for actuating the optical module. Preferably, these may comprise a switch or button, attached to or forming part of the ring or part of a housing secured to the ring, whereby the user can operate the device merely by pressing the button with his or her thumb. This is particularly convenient when the module is arranged to be worn on the index finger. Alternatively, a pull-cord may be provided which is secured to a second ring, arranged to be worn on a finger of the user's hand adjacent to the finger which is wearing the optical module. By a suitable movement of the fingers, for example by flexing the second finger, the cord is pulled thereby operating the device.

[0017] It will of course be understood that there are many other possibilities for actuating the device, including switch mechanisms which operate under voice control, and mechanisms which determine when the user's hand is being moved in a scanning motion.

[0018] The first peripheral module which has a light detector for detecting the reflection of light from the indicia, may be either fixedly mounted to a stationary support or alternatively worn by the user. In a preferred embodiment, the first peripheral module takes the form of a wrist watch (or includes a wrist watch), and is worn on the same hand which wears the optical module. In that way, it is relatively easy to ensure that the detector or detectors face in the right direction to receive the reflected light. Alternatively, however, the first peripheral module could be worn on the other arm, or could be secured elsewhere on the user's person, for example on a belt.

[0019] The first peripheral module may incorporate radio frequency communication means, enabling the module to communicate with either a fixed base unit or,

in some embodiments, a second peripheral module. In one preferred arrangement, the second peripheral module may be worn on the user's other arm. The second peripheral module may also incorporate radio frequency communication means, allowing communication between the second module and the first module, and (preferably at a different frequency) between the second module and a fixed base unit.

[0020] The optical module, the first peripheral module and the second peripheral module are all preferably operated by means of portable batteries, desirably relatively compact batteries which can be located within the respective housings.

[0021] In further embodiments, the optical module may be adapted to be held in the hand of a user and may be either gun-shaped or pen-shaped. The optical module could also be mounted to a stationary support.

[0022] According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a system for reading indicia having parts of different light reflectivity, comprising:

a light emitter for generating a light beam which illuminates the indicia and for producing reflected light of variable intensity reflected from said indicia; said light emitter having a housing adapted to be worn on a single finger of a user in a position such that the light beam is directed in a natural pointing direction of said finger; and
an optical detector for detecting said reflected light and producing an electrical signal indicative of the reflected light intensity; said detector having a housing adapted to be worn by the user in a position spaced apart from the light emitter.

[0023] The light emitter preferably generates a beam which scans the indicia.

[0024] A stand or container may be provided to receive the first and/or second peripheral modules when they are not in use. In the preferred form, this may comprise a box (akin to a jewellery box) having recesses for receiving the first peripheral unit in the form of a watch, and a second peripheral unit in the form of a ring. The stand/container may include electrical contacts, which are arranged to abut corresponding contacts on the first and/or peripheral modules, thereby allowing a battery of either or both of the modules to be recharged when the system is not in use. The box may have a lid, and may be lockable, to provide security.

[0025] Where the first peripheral module includes a data store, readout data contacts may be provided on the stand whereby the data may be downloaded to a computer automatically or on demand.

[0026] According to a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a light pointer module comprising:

a ring adapted to be worn on a single finger of a user;

a housing attached to the ring; and
a light emitting means within the housing arranged
to generate and emit a light beam, whereby by
pointing the finger the user may direct the light
beam.

5

[0027] The laser pointer may desirably incorporate a trigger mechanism such as the button mechanism or cord mechanism described above.

[0028] To enhance the visible effect of the light beam, the light emitting means preferably comprise a visible laser diode (VLD), whose output passes through a collimating optical system. Electronic control means may be provided which maintain the laser output at a predetermined level.

[0029] A battery is preferably provided within the housing.

[0030] It is within the scope of the present invention for the laser pointer just described to be used in conjunction with the optical scanning system described above.

[0031] According to a fourth aspect of the present invention there is provided a light pointer module comprising: a light pointer module comprising:

a portable housing;
a light emitter within the housing arranged to generate a light beam, whereby by pointing the module a user may direct the light beam;
a scanning element for selectively scanning the light beam;
a user-actuable switch in a first position of which the module emits a steady beam and in a second position of which the scanning element is actuated so that the module emits a scanning beam.

25

[0032] According to a fifth aspect of the present invention there is provided an optical system adapted to be worn on the body of a user, the system comprising: an optical system adapted to be worn on the body of a user, the system comprising:

an optical module having a light emitter for generating and emitting a light beam; and
a band secured to the module and adapted to be worn around a part of the user's body, the band incorporating a battery for powering the module.

[0033] The invention may be carried into practice in a number of ways, and several specific embodiments will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the drawings, in which:

Figures 1a and 1b depict a portable optical scan system in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 illustrates schematically the ring unit and the wrist unit shown in Figures 1a and 1b;

Figure 3 depicts a portable optical scan system in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 4 depicts a laser pointer in accordance with a third embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5 shows details of the laser pointer of Figure 4;

Figures 6A and 6B illustrate the triggering mechanism which may be used with the laser pointer of Figure 4, or with either of the portable optical scan systems of Figures 1 or 3;

Figure 7 illustrates a hand-held laser pointer/laser scanner of another embodiment;

Figure 8 shows schematically yet a further embodiment in which a band for securing a pointer or scanner to the user's body comprises a flexible battery; Figure 9 represents a practical embodiment of the device shown in Figure 8;

Figure 10 shows a storage box for use with the portable optical scan system of Figure 1A.

Figure 11 shows a further embodiment in which the optical module comprises a gun shaped device;

Figure 12 shows a further embodiment in which the optical module comprises a pen shaped device;

Figure 13 shows a further embodiment in which the optical module is mounted to the headgear of a user;

Figure 14 shows one arrangement of a watch/terminal having a slide-out portion; and

Figures 15a, 15b and 15c show a further exemplary watch/terminal having a fold-out portion.

20

30

35

40

45

50

55

[0034] Figure 1a shows a portable optical scan system in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention. An optical scan module 1 is detachably mounted on a single finger of a user 3 using a ring-shaped mounting. The detachable mounting may be of any number of conventional types suitably adapted for its ease of use for the desired application. For example, a ball and flexible socket mounting, or a slide mounting could be used. Other mountings with movable restraining members might also be used.

[0035] In addition to the optical scan module 1, the user 3 wears a first peripheral module 7, on the wrist, and a second peripheral module 9 on the other arm. As will be clear from the Figure, the scan module 1 emits a scanning laser beam 10 which the user directs towards a bar code symbol 13 to be read. The bar code symbol may be printed on or otherwise attached to an article 11, details of which the user 3 wishes to obtain for example for inventory or for sale purposes. The scanning beam 10 is reflected from the bar code symbol 13, and the reflected light 12 is detected by the first peripheral module 7.

[0036] Figure 1b illustrates a variant of the embodiment of Figure 1a in which the reflected light 12 returning from the bar code symbol 13 is detected by a peripheral module 7' which is secured to the user's clothing: In the

variant shown, the peripheral module comprises a detector which is clipped on to the breast pocket of the user's shirt or shift. Other arrangements (not shown) could of course be envisaged, in which the peripheral module 7' is secured to or forms part of other articles of clothing.

[0037] Figure 2 illustrates schematically the internal features of the scan module 1 and the first peripheral module 7. The module 1 incorporates a device for generating and scanning the light beam 10, desirably a visible laser diode (VLD) 1a, having a driver 1b. Scanning of the beam 10 is achieved by means of a scan element 1c, and a scan element driver 1d. Power is provided by means of a small battery 1e.

[0038] The first peripheral module 7 comprises a photodetector 7e and receiver circuitry 7d which are together arranged to detect the returning light beam 12. The output from the receiver circuitry is passed to a decoder 7a which is arranged to reconstitute the alphanumeric information which the bar code symbol 13 represents. The first peripheral module may also include a keyboard and/or display 7c along with other possible features 7g such as for example a time display so that the module 7 doubles as an ordinary watch when it is not in use as part of the optical scan system. A radio frequency (RF) or other wireless transmitter 7b, along with a battery pack 7f or other power supply completes the unit.

[0039] In use, the decoded information emanating from the decoder 7a is passed by wireless link from the radio 7b to the second peripheral module 9 which is located on the other arm or wrist of the user. The radio transmitter 7b could be a transceiver which is also capable of receiving signals from the second peripheral module 9 or from a separate base station 15.

[0040] The second peripheral module 9 incorporates a radio receiver 9a and a radio transmitter 9b for communicating with the first module 7 and/or with the base unit 15. Typically, the respective transmission frequencies will be different. The second peripheral module 9 further includes digitizing and processing circuits 9c which convert the transmitted analog signal to a digital signal and decode the signal in a conventional manner. An indicator light, beeper or audio transducer 9d signals the user when the decoding has been satisfactorily accomplished. Such notice could also or alternatively be provided by information displayed on a display unit 9e. A memory storage device 9h is also preferably included for temporary storage of the decoded data. A keypad 9f and/or touch screen may be used for inputting data to the system. A battery 9j is provided to supply power to the secondary peripheral module. Alternatively, or in addition, power may be supplied via an external lead 17 from a separate power supply 19 which is secured to the body of the user, for example on a belt 21.

[0041] Depending upon the preference of the user, the second peripheral module could be worn on the right arm, or wrist, like a watch (and in fact, may function as a watch) and the optical scan module 1 and the first pe-

ripheral module on the left. In an alternative embodiment (not shown) the second peripheral module 9 could be dispensed with, with all the features of that unit instead being incorporated within the first peripheral module 7.

5 This would of course be expected to make the first peripheral module rather larger than is shown in the drawing.

[0042] It will be noted that in the arrangement shown in Figures 1a and 1b there is no cable or other physical connection between the optical scan module 1 and either of the first or second peripheral modules. This improves the wearability of the system, and the likely user acceptance. It is also rather safer, since the lack of wires means that there is less to get caught as the user moves around, perhaps undertaking a variety of different tasks while wearing the devices shown.

[0043] In a variation of the embodiment described above, the scan element 1c and the scan element driver 1d may be omitted from the optical scan module 1, so that the beam 10 is essentially a fixed beam. With such an arrangement, the user would then physically move his or her hand or arm, thereby manually scanning the beam 10 across the bar code symbol 13. Such an arrangement has the advantage that the module 1 can be reduced in size and in weight, not only by elimination of the mechanical and electronic scanning features, but also because the battery 1e may substantially be reduced in size. A suitable module for use with this variation is illustrated in Figures 5 and 6, which will be described in more detail below.

[0044] A second embodiment of the second invention is shown schematically in Figure 3. In this embodiment, the light 12 which is reflected from the bar code symbol 13 is detected by a separate detector unit 70 which comprises a fixed bank of photodetectors 72 which look down on the surface of the article 11 so as to detect the reflected light. The detector unit could be mounted to a stand 74 which is positioned adjacent a conveyor 76 along which the item 11 is passing. Alternatively, the detector unit 70 could be mounted in or secured to a cash register, could be mounted to the ceiling, or may be suspended from the ceiling by a cable similar to a hanging lamp, or could be mounted within a tunnel which surrounds or at least partially surrounds the conveyor.

[0045] In this embodiment, the optical scan module 1 is preferably the same as the scan module illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, with or without the scan element 1c and the scan element driver 1d. If these are not provided within the module, the user has to manually scan the beam 10 across the bar code symbol 13 to be read. As a further alternative (not shown) a hand held pointer or hand held scanner could instead be used, but in each case the detectors are fixedly mounted over the scanned surface.

[0046] In the embodiments illustrated in Figures 1a, 1b and 3, the module for generating the light beam 10 takes the form of or is incorporated within a ring which is worn on the user's finger. However, in other embodi-

ments the ring 1 could be replaced by other types of optical module, some of which are shown schematically in Figures 11 to 13. In Figure 11, the ring 1 is replaced by a hand-held gun-shaped device 600, which the user merely aims at the bar code 13 to be read. The device 600 may either automatically scan the beam 10 across the bar code 13, or alternatively it may generate a fixed beam which the user scans manually across the bar code by movement of the wrist.

[0047] In another embodiment, shown in Figure 12, the optical module takes the form of a pen-shaped device 700. Again, the pen may incorporate a miniature scanner for scanning the beam 10 automatically across the bar code 13, or alternatively a fixed beam may be provided which the user scans manually across the bar code.

[0048] Yet a further embodiment is shown in Figure 13. Here, an optical module 800 is provided in head-gear 810 worn by the user. The module 800 may either automatically scan the beam 10 across the bar code 13, or alternatively a fixed beam may be provided which the user scans manually by movement of the head.

[0049] In the embodiments of Figures 11, 12 and 13, light reflected back from the bar code may be picked up by a watch/terminal 7. This could be worn on either wrist. Alternatively, a detector 7' (Figure 1b) attached to the user's clothing could be used. As a further alternative, a fixed detector assembly 70 (Figure 3) could be used.

[0050] Turning now to Figure 14, there is shown a first preferred embodiment of the first peripheral module, namely the wrist unit 7 shown schematically in Figures 1a, 11 and 12.

[0051] The module 7 comprises a body portion 900 which is secured to the user's wrist by a strap 902, in the manner of a wrist watch. The body portion has a display 904, a miniature microphone 906, a photodetector 908, a transmitter unit 917 and a plurality of function keys 910. Beneath or within the body portion 900 there is stored a key pad 912 which can be slid in and out in the direction of the arrow 914 for access to the keys 916. The keys may be actuated by means of a pen or stylus 918.

[0052] In use, the unit receives at the photodetector 908 light which has been reflected from the bar code, and it automatically transmits a signal representative of the information received to a second peripheral unit, for example the arm unit shown in Figure 1a. If the user wishes to send an audio message to the second peripheral unit, that may easily be achieved simply by speaking into the microphone 906. The wrist unit then transmits the spoken words via radio communication from the transmitter 917 to the appropriate remote station.

[0053] Instead of or in addition to the photodetector 908 on the body 900, there may be a photodetector 920 on the keypad. In one preferred arrangement, the keys 916 on the keypad may relate to the bar code reading functions, with the keypad simply being slid back out of the way when those functions are no longer needed.

The unit may then operate as a normal wrist watch, with the time being indicated on the display 904, and the watch being controllable by the function keys 910.

[0054] An alternative embodiment is shown in Figures 5 to 15c. This corresponds generally to the embodiment of Figure 14, and like features are marked with like reference numerals. The only difference is that the slideable keypad 910 in Figure 14 is replaced in Figure 15 with a hinged keypad unit 912'. In the closed position, shown in Figure 15a, the keypad acts as a cover for the unit. Hinging the cover back, reveals the keys 916, and in the preferred arrangement the photodetector 920.

[0055] It is anticipated that the watch/terminal configuration shown in Figures 14 and 15 may find applications in fields other than the optical scanning of indicia. To that end, it is envisaged that where the photodetector 908, 920 is not required, it may simply be omitted. Likewise, where the microphone 906 is not required, that too may be omitted.

[0056] In those cases in which the optical scan module 1 does not incorporate a beam scanning mechanism, the module 1 effectively becomes a ring-mounted laser pointer. Such a pointer may, as previously described, be used for scanning applications merely by scanning the beam manually across the indicia to be detected, and providing separate detectors elsewhere, either fixedly mounted or secured to the body of the user, which detect the reflected beam. However, a laser pointer of this type is not necessarily restricted to scanning applications, and as may be seen from Figure 4 the laser pointer could instead be used at lectures, seminars, meetings and so on, or indeed at any type of public presentation.

[0057] Reference should now be made to Figures 5 to 6 which illustrate certain preferred features of the laser pointer. The embodiment shown in Figures 5 and 6 is equally applicable both to the application of Figure 4 and the application of Figures 1a, 1b and 2.

[0058] The laser pointer 1 comprises a ring or shank portion 102, adapted to be worn on the finger of the user, to which is secured an upper housing portion 100. Within the housing is a battery 103 which provides power to a visible laser diode (VLD) or other light source 108. The VLD is mounted to a metal holder/heat sink 106. Light generated from the VLD passes through an optical system 110 comprising a plurality of lenses, out through an exit window 112. The optical system preferably provides that the beam 10 is collimated or at least quasi-collimated. Electronic circuitry 113 is provided which maintains the laser output at a predetermined level, and also acts as a trigger mechanism.

[0059] A trigger button 104 is provided on one side of the ring 102, where it can be actuated by the user's thumb. In this way, the user can easily switch the laser beam on and off.

[0060] Another alternative and/or additional switching mechanism may be provided by means of a separate ring 116 which is attached to the user's middle finger

and which is secured to the ring 102 by means of a cord 114. As is shown in Figure 6B, the user may operate the device by flexing the middle finger, and so pulling on the cord. This could be done either by bending the middle finger with respect to the index finger, or by pulling the middle finger away from the index finger.

[0061] A device of this sort is both easy and convenient for a lecturer to wear, and it also allows free use of the hand at all times. Because the ring is preferably mounted to the index or forefinger, pointing accuracy is likely to be increased.

[0062] An alternative and/or additional switching mechanism may be provided by the use of a limited range proximity sensor located on the front or side surface of the ring 102. When the user wishes to turn the unit on, a slight movement of the thumb closer to the index finger will switch the unit on, thus avoiding the effort required for the thumb to press a trigger switch.

[0063] Figures 7 illustrates, schematically, a hand-held laser pointer 200 which is capable either of providing a fixed laser beam, for pointing purposes, or a scanning laser beam. Whereas a fixed laser beam generates a point or dot, that can be aimed at a screen, a scanning beam generates a line or a circle. This especially convenient if the user wishes to underline or to circle a sentence or a figure that is being pointed to.

[0064] The pointer shown in Figure 7 incorporates a hand-held body 202, having a manually actuatable multi-positioned switch 204. Inside the body 202 there is a short wavelength VLD (visible laser diode) 206 which directs a beam onto a small, micro-machined mirror 208. This deflects the beam out of a window 210 in the housing, thereby providing a pointing beam 212. A scanning element 214 is provided for selectively oscillating the mirror 208, thereby causing the beam 212 to be scanned.

[0065] In a first position of the switch 204, the laser diode 206 is switched off, and no beam is produced. In a second position, the laser diode is switched on and is reflected from the stationary mirror 208, thereby providing a fixed pointing beam 212. In a third position of the switch, the scanning element 214 is actuated, causing the beam 212 to be scanned, thereby generating a visible line on the surface that is being pointed to. In the preferred embodiment, the scanning is in one dimension so that the resultant line on the screen is straight. In an alternative embodiment, however, the scanning element 214 could cause the beam 212 to be scanned in two directions, thereby forming any desired type of lissajous, such as a circle, on the screen. More complex scanning arrangements could also be envisaged, so that for example the image projected onto the screen is a square or other desired figure.

[0066] If the trigger 204 is a multi-position trigger, the device could provide a projected straight line in one position of the trigger, and a projected circle in another position. Different positions of the trigger could also provide different lengths of line and/or different sizes of cir-

cle or other images that are being projected.

[0067] Scanning of the beam 212 of course reduces the visibility of the image with respect to the visibility of the dot generated by a fixed beam. To compensate, the 5 laser output power is increased according to the position of the trigger 204.

[0068] Instead of being hand-held, the device shown in Figure 7 may be built into a ring, and in particular it 10 may be built into any one of the rings that have previously been described. Naturally, in such a case, the trigger 204 will be replaced with an appropriate trigger or switch on the ring itself. For example, if the arrangement of Figure 7 is built into the ring shown in Figure 6, the trigger 204 is merely replaced by the trigger button 104 15 (Figure 6A) or the cord 114 (Figure 6B). It will of course be appreciated that, where appropriate, the button and/or cord may be multi-position. Alternatively (not shown) there may be several separate switches, one of which 20 for example produces a fixed beam and another of which produces a scanning beam.

[0069] Batteries for wearable devices of the types 25 which have already been described typically occupy a significant proportion of the device's volume, and additionally contribute to its weight. Where substantial power is required, such as for example the devices illustrated 30 in Figures 1 to 3, a separate battery pack 19 is often the most convenient way to provide the power that is needed. However, in a variation of the embodiments previously described, power may instead or in addition be provided by a thin flexible battery which forms part of 35 the band that wraps around the arm, wrist or finger of the user. Specifically, in Figure 1A the wrist band 306 could be such a battery, as could be the arm bands 302, 304. In Figure 5, the ring 102 could be a battery.

[0070] Preferably, the battery is of the lithium polymer rechargeable type, which is simply cut into the appropriate shape. Such batteries may provide sufficient power, on their own, for operation of some devices; in other cases, they may be used as an auxiliary battery, thereby 40 reducing the size of the additional cells that may be necessary.

[0071] Figure 8 illustrates the concept in schematic 45 form. A flexible battery strip 404, preferably a lithium polymer battery, is formed into a ring shape and is attached to a scanner and/laser pointer 402. Depending upon the size of the device, the band 404 may fit around a finger, a wrist or an arm of the user.

[0072] Figure 9 illustrates a practical embodiment in 50 more detail. A flexible battery strip 408 is attached to two circularly-shaped snap springs 418, 420. One snap spring 418 is attached to the positive battery terminal, and the other 420 to the negative battery terminal. At one end of the spring 418 there is a contact portion 410, while at the opposite end of the other spring 420 there is a similar contact portion 412. These fit into corresponding grooves 414, 416 in the lower surface of the scanner/laser pointer 406, thereby providing the necessary electrical power.

[0073] The exact shape and configuration of the battery and the contacts is not of course critical. In the embodiment shown in Figure 9, the springs 418,420 could be in the form of thin, sprung wires. Alternatively, they could take the form of flat leaf springs, which extend out of the plane of the diagram. In the first case, the scanner/laser pointer 406 is provided with sockets 414,416 in the form of blind bores which receive the contact portions 410,412. Alternatively, where the springs take the form of leaf springs, the contact portions 410,412 may simply be slid into appropriate grooves 414,416 in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the figure. In either case, the snap springs 418,420 are preferably incorporated within the plastic protective jacket of the battery during the manufacturing process.

[0074] To make it easier to put the device on and to take it off, an alternative embodiment (not shown) provides for one end of the battery to be hinged to the underside of the scanner/laser pointer. The other end is secured by an easily-releasable clasp. To put the device on, or to take it off, the user merely releases the clasp and hinges the battery away from the underside of the scanner/laser pointer.

[0075] Figure 10 shows a storage box 500 which is suitable for use with the system shown in Figure 1A. The box comprises a base portion 502 and a lockable hinged lid portion 504. Within the base portion 502 there is a first recess 506 for storing the watch 7 (Figure 1A) and a second recess 508 for storing the ring 1 (also Figure 1A). In addition to providing convenient and secure storage, the box 500 incorporates a battery charger (not shown) to recharge any battery that may be incorporated within the watch 7 and/or the ring 1. To that end, when the watch is placed within the recess 506, its rear surface comes into contact with electrodes 510. Likewise, when the ring is placed in the recess 508, with the band portion pushed down into a slot 512, it comes into contact with further electrodes (not shown). Power is provided to these electrodes via a mains supply which is plugged into a socket 514 on the outside of the box. The electrodes become live, thereby recharging the batteries (for example overnight) when the lid 504 is closed, thereby closing a microswitch 520.

[0076] In some embodiments, the watch 7 of Figure 1A may be used to store data, and may accordingly have a memory chip inside it. When the watch is placed in the recess 506, an electrical contact on its rear surface abuts a corresponding contact 522 at the base of the recess. The data within the watch may then automatically be downloaded, or downloaded on request, via a data socket 516 to an external computer (not shown).

[0077] It should be noted that the objects and advantages of the invention may be attained by means of any compatible combination(s) particularly pointed out in the items of the following summary of the invention and the appended claims.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0078]

- 5 1. An optical system for reading indicia of different light reflectivity comprising:
an optical module having a light emitter for generating and emitting a light beam (10) for illuminating an indicia (13) to be read; characterised by a first peripheral module, housed separate and apart from said optical module, having a light detector for detecting the reflection of light from the indicia (13) and producing electrical signals responsive to the light received.
- 10 2. A system wherein the optical module incorporates a ring-shaped portion (1) which is adapted to be mounted on a finger of a user.
- 15 3. A system wherein the optical module is adapted to be held by a hand of a user.
- 20 4. A system wherein the optical module is mounted on a stationary support.
- 25 5. A system wherein the first peripheral module is attached to a garment worn by the user.
- 30 6. A system wherein the first peripheral module is adapted to be held by the hand of a user.
- 35 7. A system wherein the first peripheral module (70) is mounted on a stationary support.
- 40 8. A system wherein the first peripheral module includes a wireless transmitter 917 for transmitting detected information to a second peripheral module (9), housed separately and spaced apart from the first peripheral module.
- 45 9. A system wherein the first peripheral module includes a keypad (912) or touch screen for inputting data to the system.
- 50 10. A system wherein the second peripheral module (9) is adapted to be worn by the user.
- 55 11. A system wherein the second peripheral module is mounted on a stationary support.
12. A system wherein the second peripheral module is housed in a self-contained, portable unit.
13. A system wherein the second peripheral module includes a radio frequency transmitter (96) for transmitting said detected information to a base station, housed separately and spaced apart from the pe-

ipheral module.

14. A system wherein the second peripheral module (9) is adapted to be carried by a user and includes a keypad (9f) or touch screen for inputting data to the system.

5

15. A system wherein the optical module is battery powered.

10

16. A system wherein the first peripheral module is battery powered.

15

17. A system wherein the second peripheral module is battery powered.

20

18. A system wherein the optical module includes scanning means for automatically scanning the emitted light beam.

25

19. A system wherein the optical module is arranged to emit the light beam in a fixed direction, the user manually moving the optical module to scan the light beam over the indicia.

30

20. A system wherein the first peripheral module is arranged to be worn on the same arm as the optical module.

35

21. A system wherein the first peripheral module takes the form of a wrist-worn module (7).

22. A system wherein the wrist-worn module (7) incorporates a wrist watch.

40

22. A system wherein the wrist-worn module includes a wireless transmitter for transmitting information to a remote unit.

23. A system wherein the first peripheral module (70) is positioned over a conveyor (76) along which articles having indicia to be read are arranged to pass.

45

24. A system wherein the first peripheral module forms part of a cash register unit.

50

25. A system for reading indicia having parts of different light reflectivity, characterised by: a light emitter for generating a light beam (10) which illuminates the indicia (13) and for producing reflected light of variable intensity reflected from the indicia; the light emitter having a housing adapted to be worn on a single finger of a user in a position such that the light beam is directed in a natural pointing direction of the finger; and an optical detector for detecting the reflected light and producing an electrical signal indicative of the reflected light intensity;

55

the detector having a housing (100) adapted to be worn by the user in a position spaced apart from the light emitter.

26. A system wherein the housing incorporates a ring portion.

27. A system wherein the light emitter includes a scanner for automatically scanning the light beam.

28. A system wherein the light emitter is arranged to emit the light beam in a fixed direction, the user manually moving the light emitter to scan the light beam over the indicia (13).

29. A light pointer module comprising:

a ring (102) adapted to be worn on a single finger of a user;
a housing (100) attached to the ring; and
a light emitting means (108) within the housing arranged to generate and emit a light beam, whereby by pointing the finger the user may direct the light beam.

30. A pointer module wherein the light emitting means comprises a laser.

31. A pointer module wherein the laser is a laser diode.

32. A pointer module including a collimating optical system (110) through which said light beam passes.

33. A pointer module wherein the pointer module is battery powered.

34. A pointer module including a battery (103) contained within the housing (100).

35. A pointer module including a manually-operable switch (104) for actuating and deactuating the light emitting means (108).

36. A pointer module wherein the switch (104) comprises a button on the ring.

37. A pointer module wherein the switch comprises a pull cord (114).

38. A pointer module wherein the pull cord is attached to a further ring (116) arranged to be worn on a finger of the user adjacent the finger on which the pointer is worn.

39. A pointer module the pointer module being arranged to be worn on an index finger, and for the switch (104) to be actuated by a thumb of the user.

40. A pointer module in which the switch is actuated by a proximity sensor.
41. A pointer module in which the proximity sensor is arranged, in use, to detect a movement of the user's thumb to a position adjacent the module. 5
42. A light pointer module comprising:
- a portable housing (202);
a light emitter (206) within the housing arranged to generate a light beam, whereby by pointing the module a user may direct the light beam;
a scanning element (208,214) for selectively scanning the light beam; characterised by:

a user-actuable switch (204) in a first position of which the module emits a steady beam and in a second position of which the scanning element is actuated so that the module emits a scanning beam. 10 15 20
43. A module in which the scanning element (208,214) is arranged to scan the beam in one dimension. 25
44. A module in which the scanning element (208,214) is arranged to scan the beam in two dimensions. 30
45. A module in which the scanning element (208,214) is arranged to create a Lissajous figure. 35
46. A module in which the Lissajous figure is a circle. 40
47. A module in which the light emitter (206) is arranged to operate at an increased power when the switch (204) is in the second position. 45
48. A module comprising a ring adapted to be worn on a single finger of the user.
49. An optical system adapted to be worn on the body of a user, the system comprising:
- an optical module (402) having a light emitter for generating and emitting a light beam; and a band (404) secured to the module and adapted to be worn around a part of the user's body, the band incorporating a battery (408) for powering the module. 50
50. A system in which the band (404) is adapted to be worn around the user's wrist. 55
51. A system in which the band (404) is adapted to be worn around the user's arm.
52. A system in which the band (404) is adapted to be worn around the user's finger.
53. A system in which the optical module is a laser pointer.
54. A system in which the optical module is a laser scanner.
55. A system in which the optical module is a bar code reader.
56. A system in which the battery is flexible.
57. A system in which the battery comprises a lithium polymer battery.
58. A system in which the band further includes a form-retaining spring (418,420).
59. A system in which the form-retaining spring forms a terminal (410,412) of the battery.
60. A system in which the spring is a snap-fit into the optical module.
61. An optical system including a storage stand (500) for the first peripheral module.
62. A system in which the first peripheral module includes a rechargeable battery, and the storage stand (500) incorporates a battery charger.
63. A system in which the first peripheral module includes a data-storage element, the storage stand incorporating a data-readout contact (522) through which the data stored in the data-storage element may be downloaded.
64. A system in which the storage stand comprises a storage container.
65. A system wherein the optical module comprises a gun-type unit (600) having a head portion and a manually graspable handle portion.
66. A system wherein the optical module comprises a pen-shaped unit (700).
67. A system wherein the optical module is attached to headgear worn by the user.
68. A system wherein the first peripheral module comprises a wrist-worn unit including a key pad, and a transmitter for transmitting information from the wrist-worn unit to a remote unit.
69. A system wherein the wrist-worn unit includes

a slide-out movable key pad.

70. A system wherein the wrist-worn unit includes a fold-out movable key pad.

5

71. A system in which the wrist-worn unit includes a photodetector adapted to detect light reflected from an indicia to be read.

72. A system in which the photodetector is mounted to the movable key paid.

73. A system in which the first peripheral module includes a microphone.

15

74. A system in which the wireless transmitter is arranged to transmit to the second peripheral module spoken words received by the microphone.

20

Claims

1. An optical system for reading indicia of different light reflectivity comprising:

25

an optical module having a light emitter for generating and emitting a scanning light beam for illuminating an indicia to be read; and
a first peripheral module, housed separate and apart from said optical module, having a light detector for detecting the reflection of the scanning light beam from said indicia and producing electrical signals responsive to the light received,

30

wherein said first peripheral module is attached to a garment worn by the user.

35

40

45

50

55

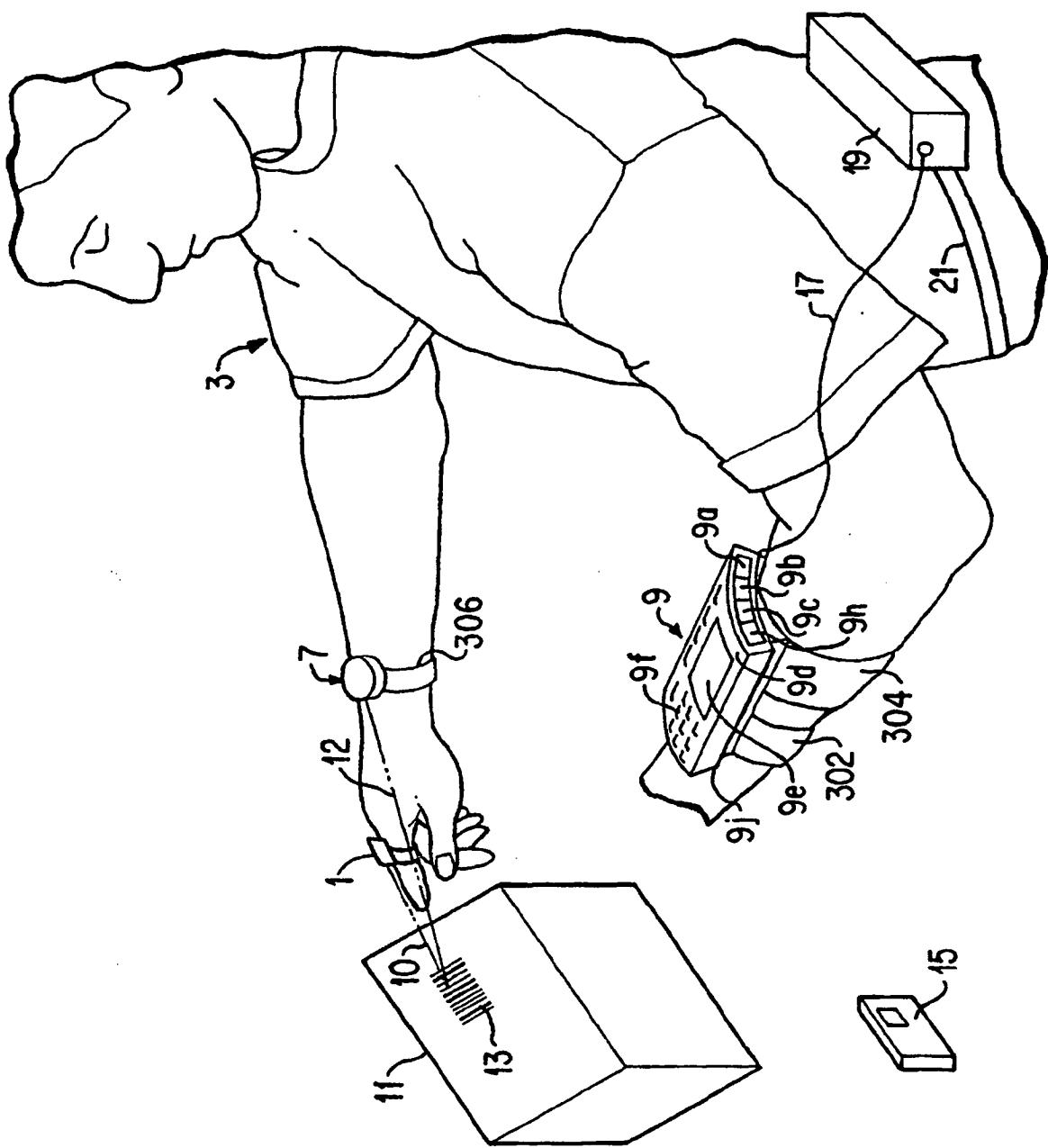


FIG. 1A

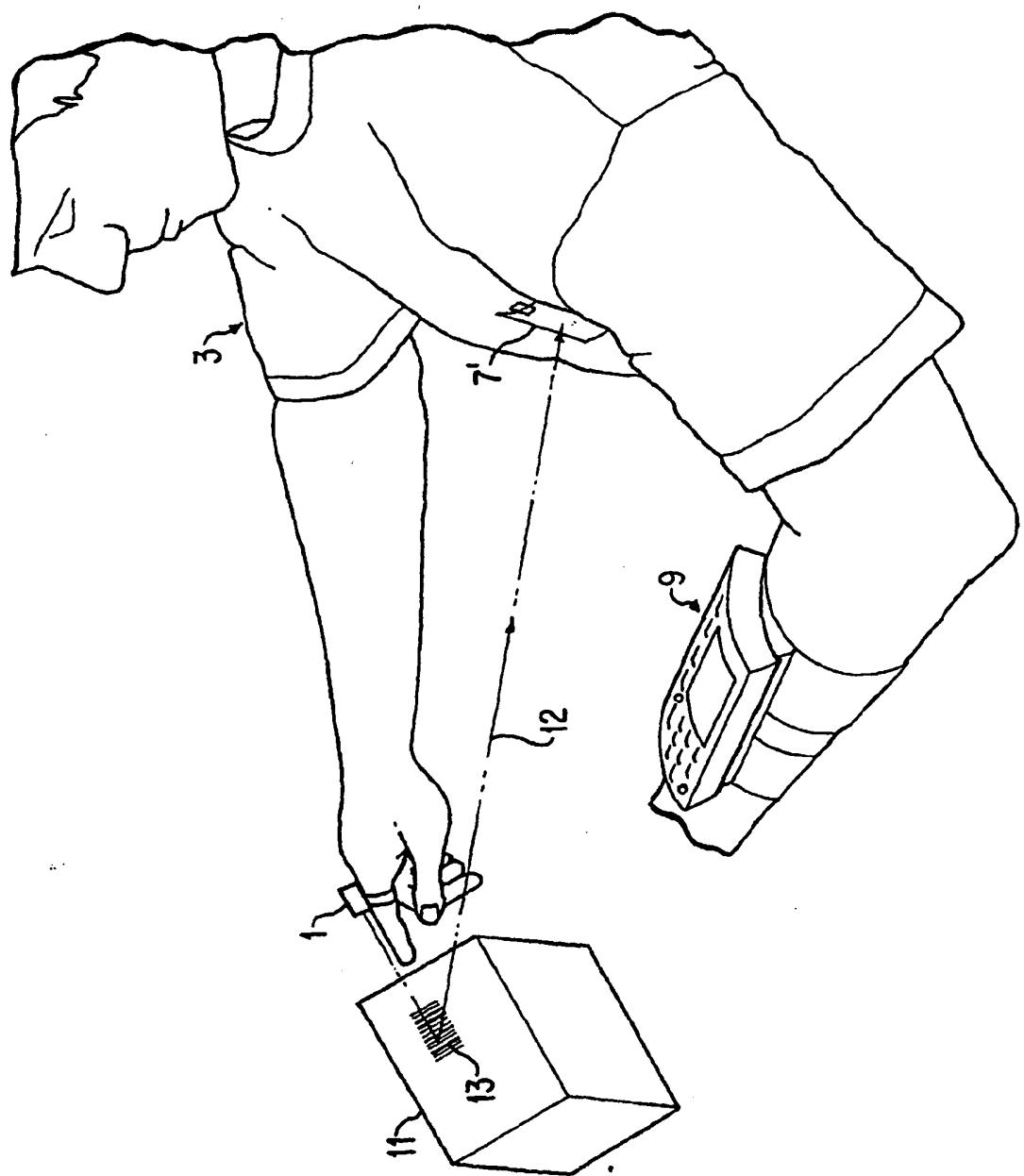


FIG. 1B

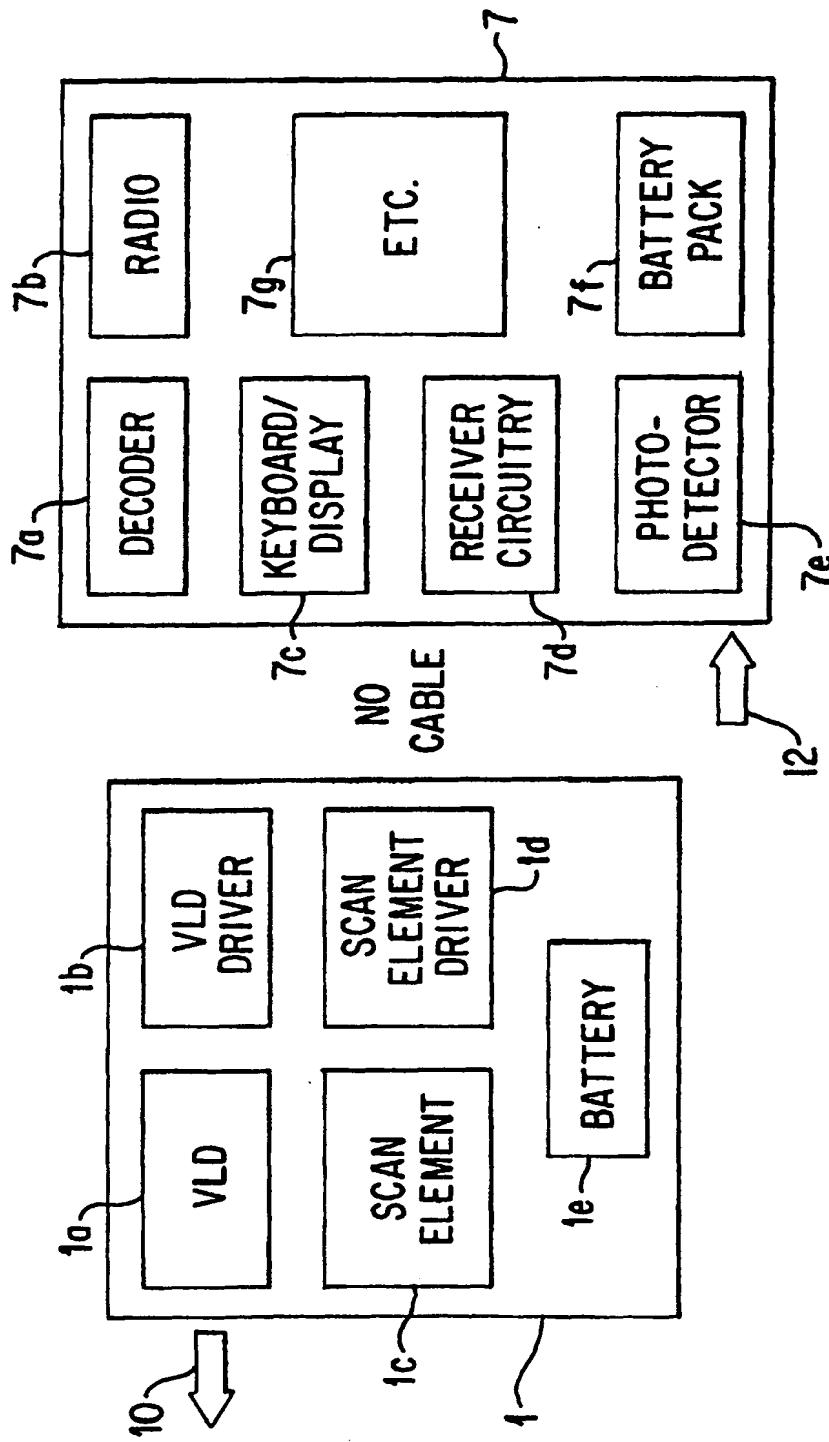


FIG. 2

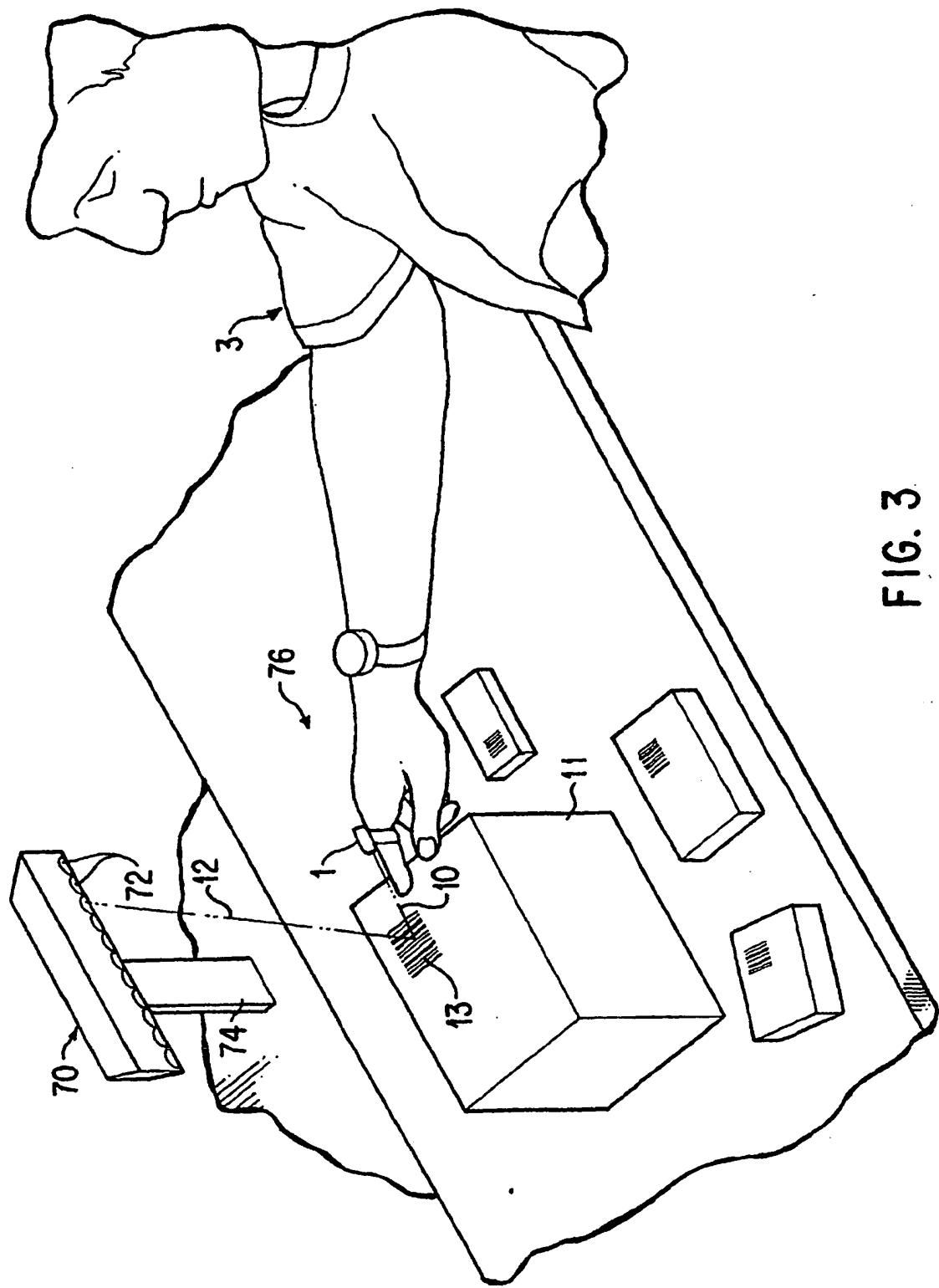


FIG. 3

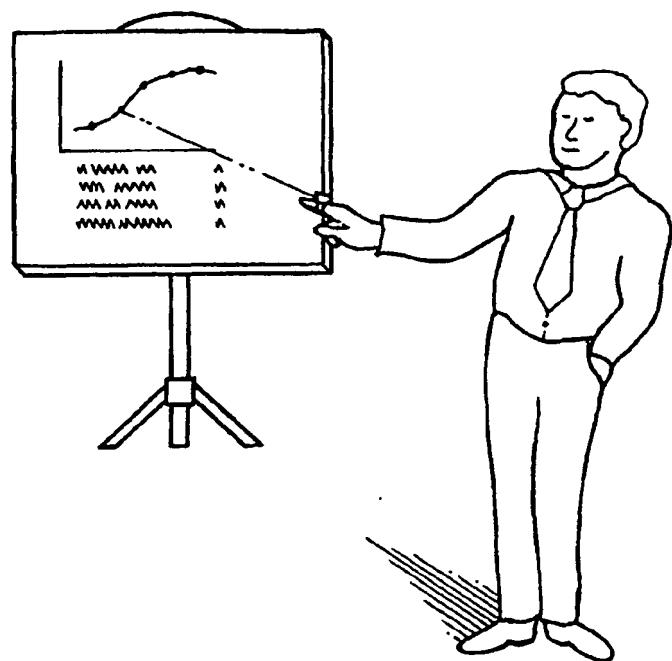


FIG. 4

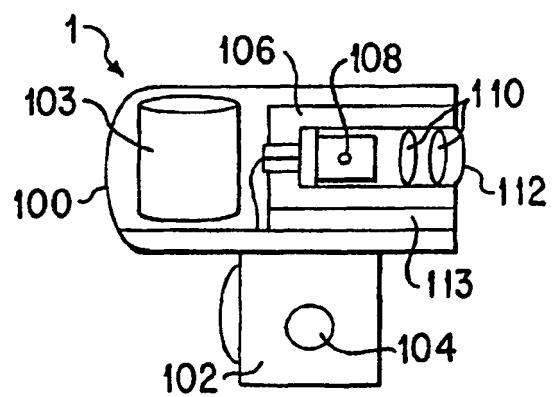


FIG. 5

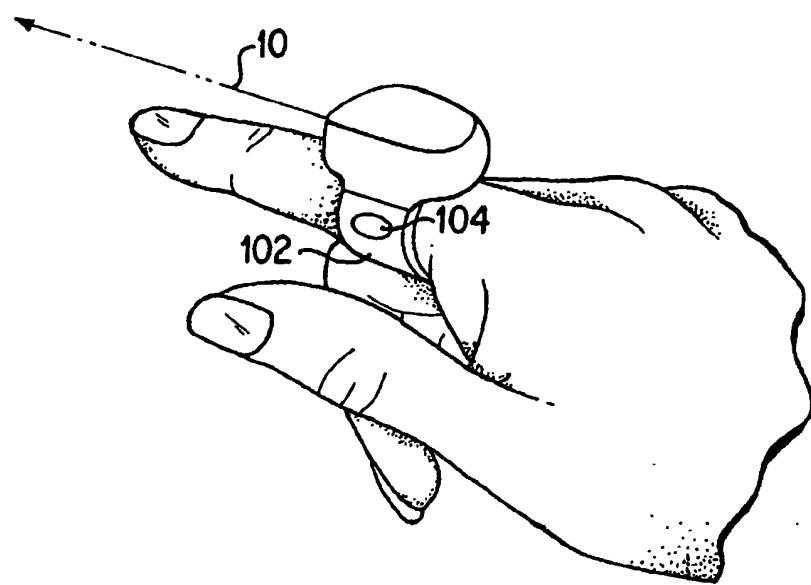


FIG. 6A

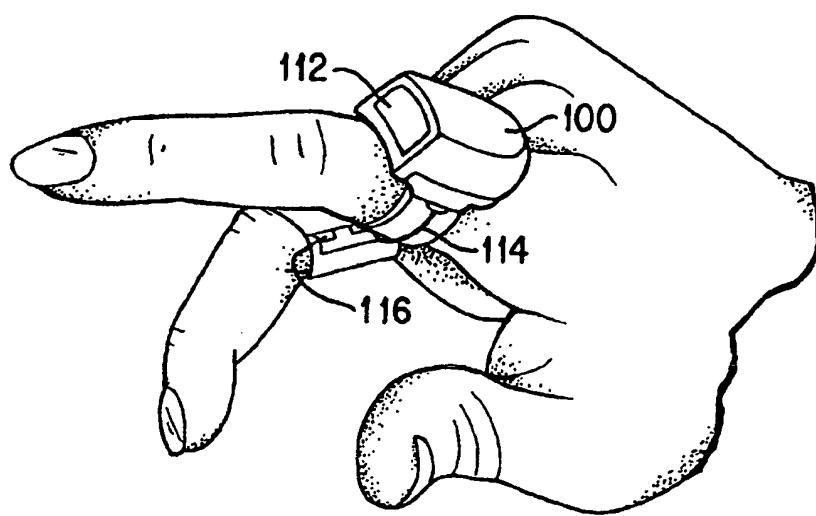


FIG. 6B

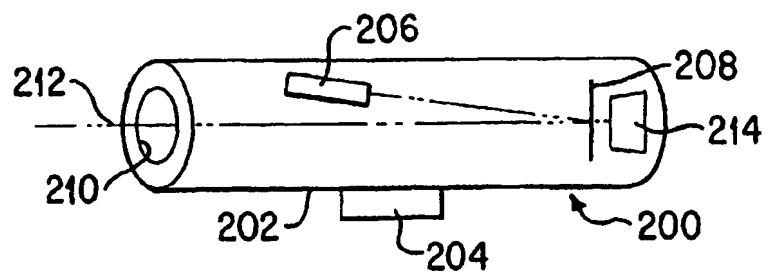


FIG. 7

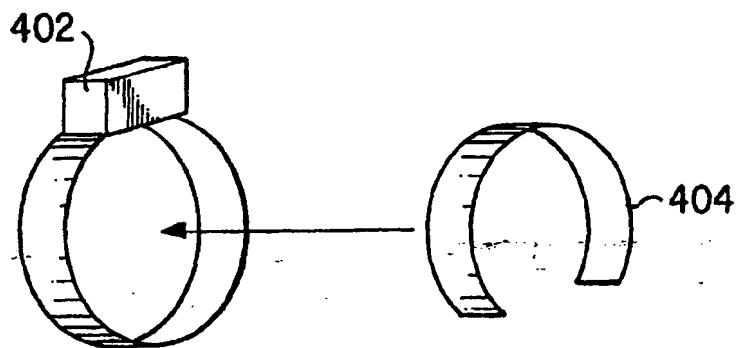


FIG. 8

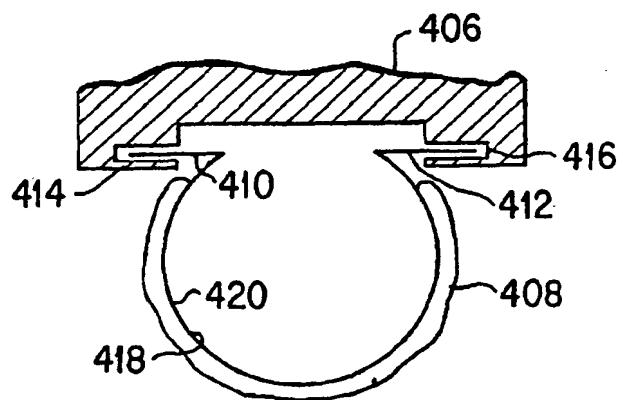
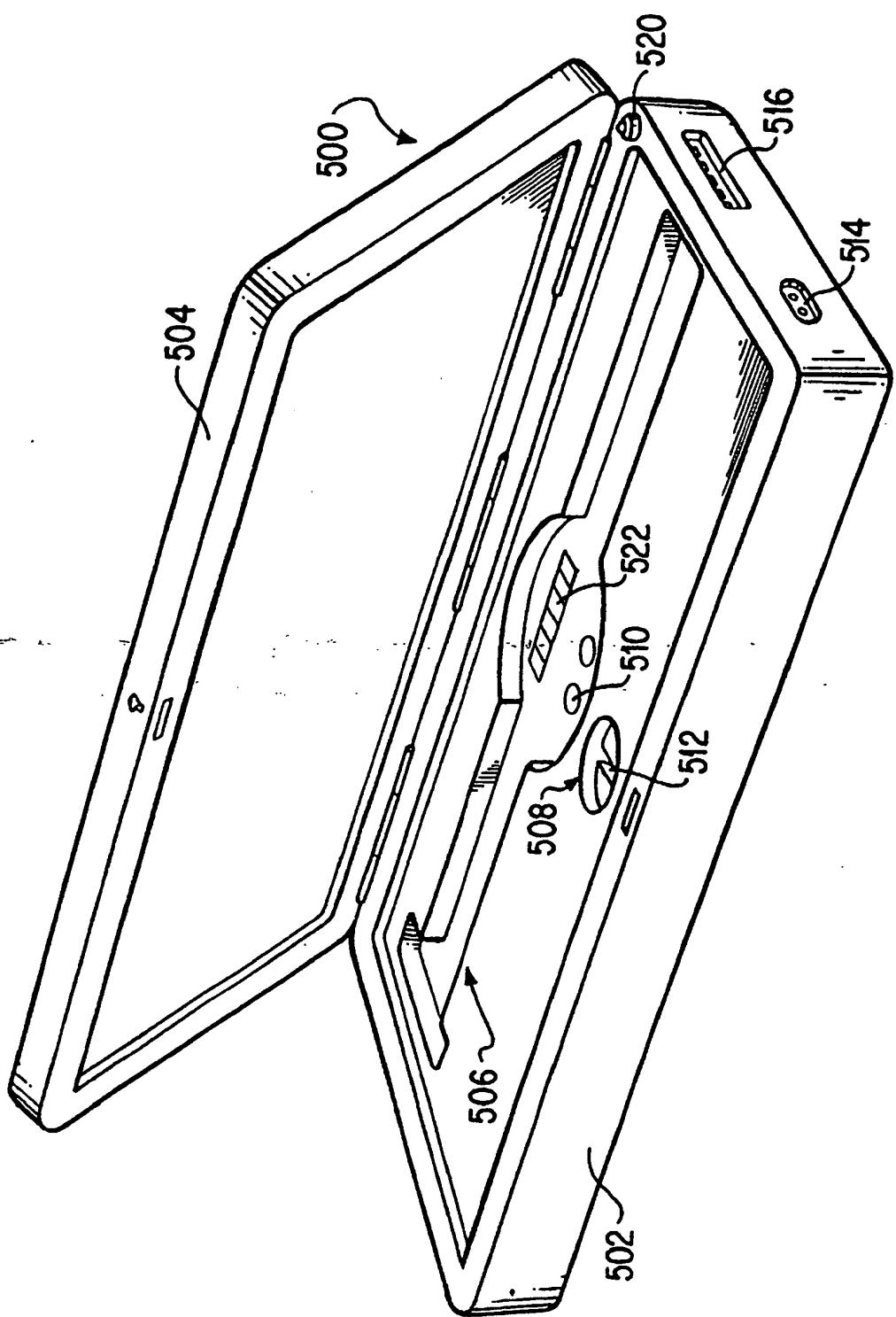


FIG. 9

FIG. 10



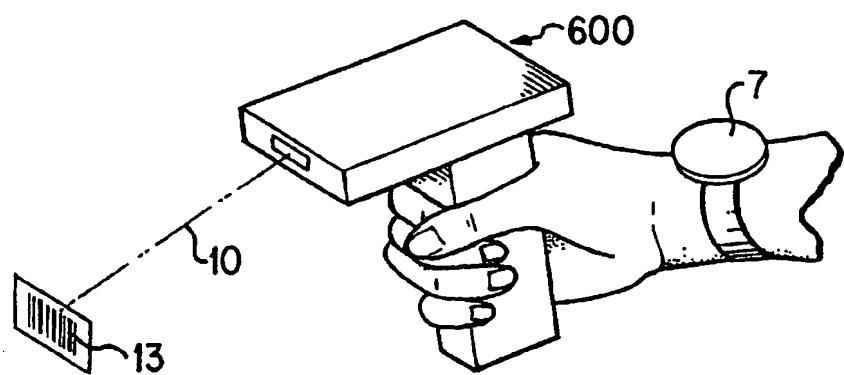


FIG. 11

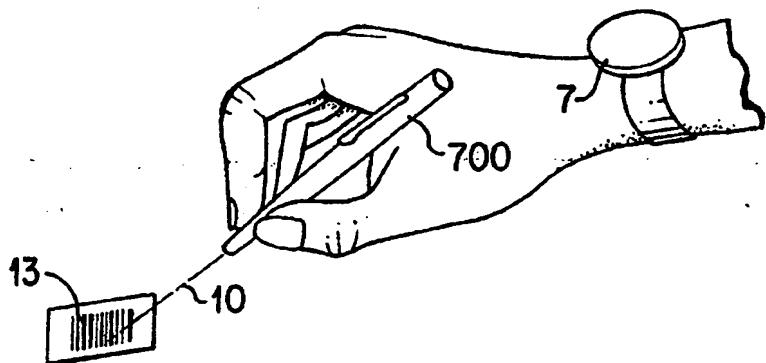


FIG. 12

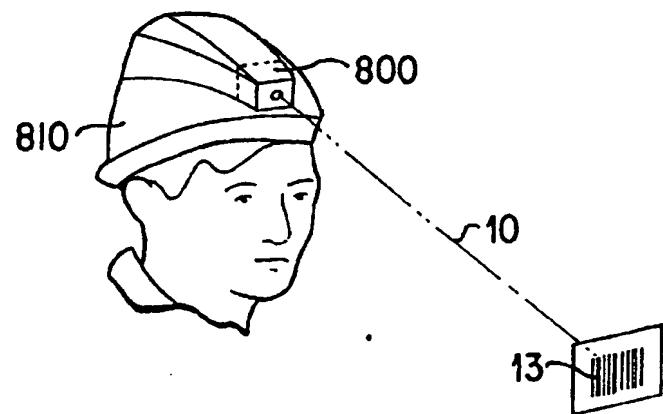


FIG. 13

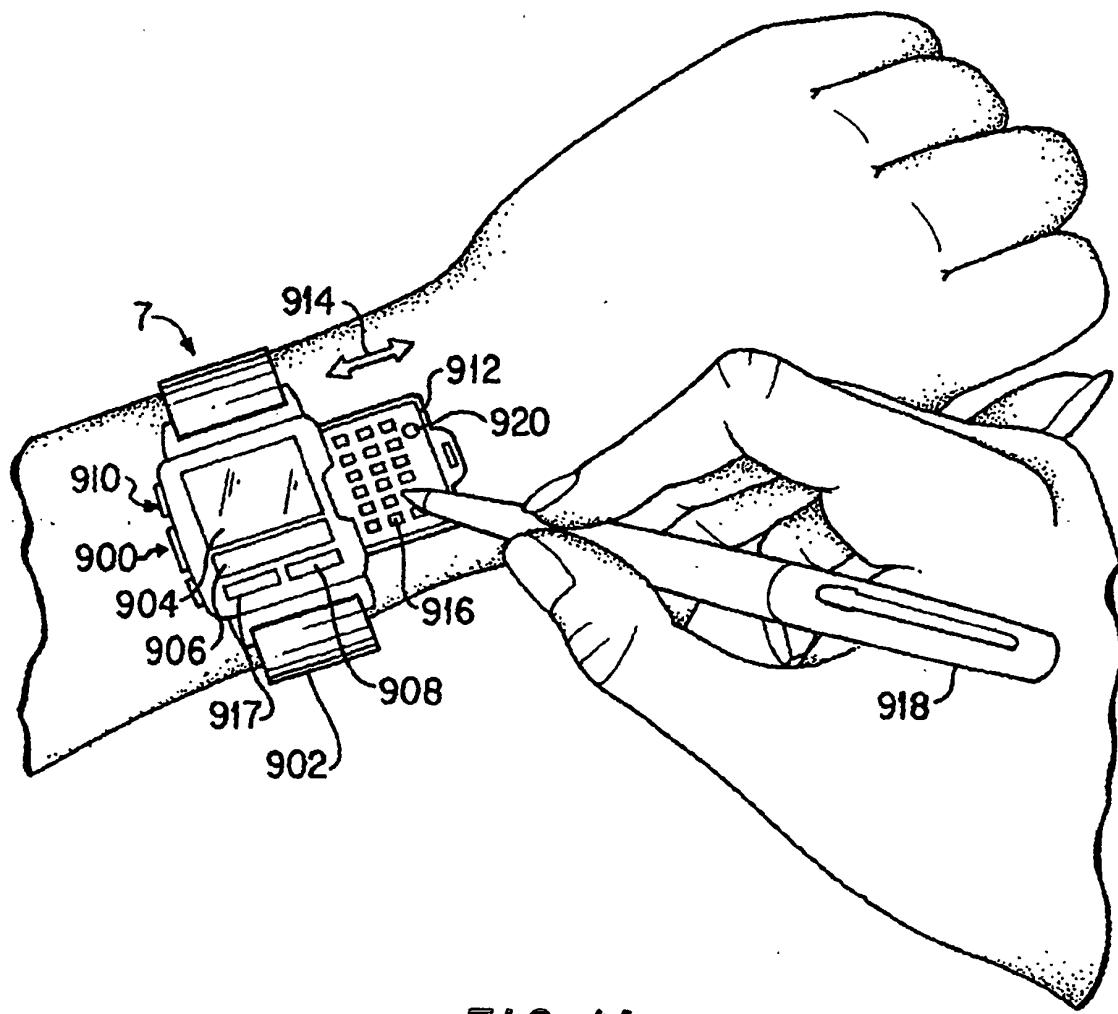


FIG. 14

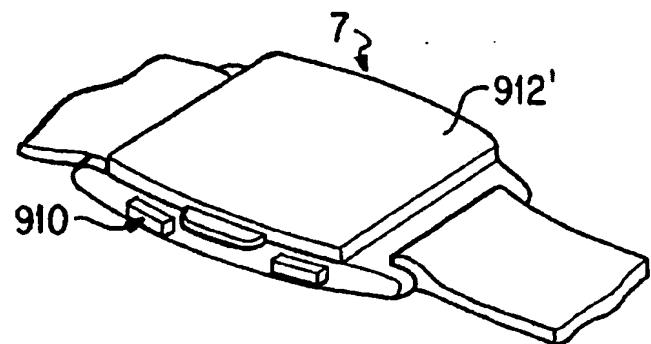


FIG. 15A

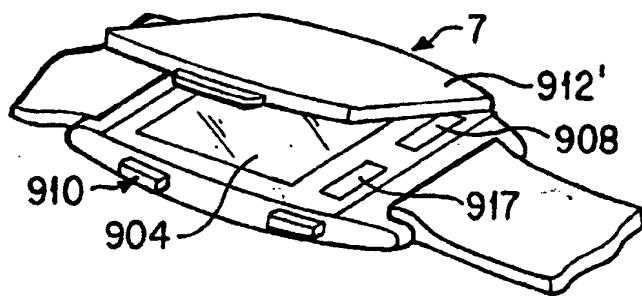


FIG. 15B

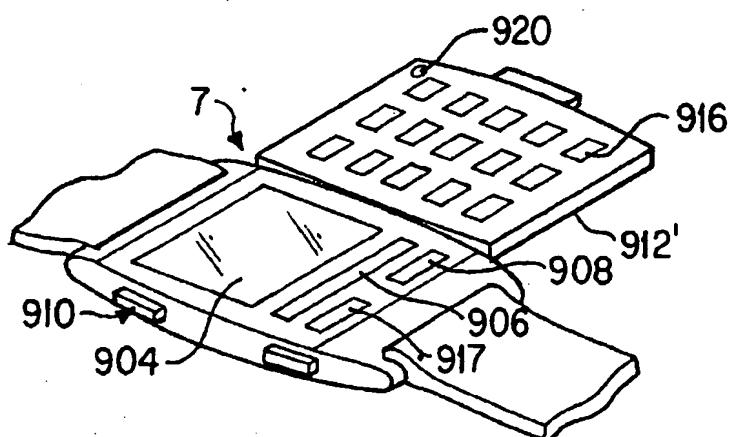


FIG. 15C



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 02 00 3052

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
E	EP 0 700 012 A (SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES INC) 6 March 1996 (1996-03-06) * column 1, line 16 - line 24; figures 12,13B *	1	G06K7/10
A	US 5 305 181 A (SCHULTZ DARALD R) 19 April 1994 (1994-04-19) * abstract; figure 7 *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			G06K
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	15 March 2002	Chiarizia, S	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 02 00 3052

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

15-03-2002

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0700012	A	06-03-1996	DE	69520855 D1	13-06-2001
			DE	69520855 T2	30-08-2001
			EP	0700012 A1	06-03-1996
			US	6247647 B1	19-06-2001
			US	5793032 A	11-08-1998
			US	5610387 A	11-03-1997
			US	2001030237 A1	18-10-2001
			US	5898161 A	27-04-1999
			US	6145746 A	14-11-2000
			US	6102293 A	15-08-2000
US 5305181	A	19-04-1994	US	5218187 A	08-06-1993
			US	6036093 A	14-03-2000
			US	5587577 A	24-12-1996
			AU	654109 B2	27-10-1994
			AU	5856390 A	08-01-1991
			CA	2020357 A1	08-12-1990
			CA	2022976 A1	08-12-1991
			EP	0667019 A1	16-08-1995
			WO	9016033 A1	27-12-1990
			US	5517434 A	14-05-1996
			US	5418684 A	23-05-1995
			US	5539193 A	23-07-1996
			US	5673031 A	30-09-1997
			US	5515303 A	07-05-1996
			US	5530619 A	25-06-1996
			US	5834753 A	10-11-1998
			US	5539194 A	23-07-1996
			US	5747786 A	05-05-1998
			US	5898162 A	27-04-1999
			US	5679943 A	21-10-1997
			US	5979768 A	09-11-1999
			US	5602456 A	11-02-1997
			US	5202817 A	13-04-1993
			US	5917175 A	29-06-1999
			US	6023147 A	08-02-2000
			US	5410141 A	25-04-1995
			US	5914481 A	22-06-1999
			US	5349497 A	20-09-1994
			CA	2018154 A1	08-12-1990
			US	6244512 B1	12-06-2001
			US	5805474 A	08-09-1998
			AT	193135 T	15-06-2000
			AU	678135 B2	22-05-1997
			AU	1455792 A	15-09-1992
			CA	2104788 A1	26-08-1992

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 02 00 3052

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

15-03-2002

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5305181 A	DE	69231057 D1	21-06-2000
	DE	69231057 T2	15-02-2001
	EP	0573567 A1	15-12-1993
	US	5331136 A	19-07-1994
	WO	9215073 A1	03-09-1992
	US	5680633 A	21-10-1997
	US	5567925 A	22-10-1996
	US	5872354 A	16-02-1999
	US	5949056 A	07-09-1999
	US	5313053 A	17-05-1994

